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In '46
YOUR YARD
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plant

**TREES, SHRUBS
EVERGREENS
PERENNIALS**

FROM THE

**BERGESON
NURSERY**

3 Miles South and 5 Miles East of

Fertile, Minnesota

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY FROM THIS CATALOG

Because we make every effort to supply you with nursery stock that will satisfy you, not just with the arrival of the goods but for the years to come. This means plants that are true to name, in good growing condition, and the right variety for your conditions. In buying nursery stock these points are mighty important, and mean much more than the slight saving that could perhaps be made by purchasing southern grown stock

The stock we grow has been carefully inspected and certified by the Minnesota nursery inspection service. Minnesota has a reputation in the nursery trade all over the nation for the quality of its goods, due to the high standards of the department of agriculture and state entomologists office, and the co-operation of the Minnesota nursery-men.

FRUIT

The fruit breeding stations of Minnesota, Dakotas, Canada and others have now made it possible for us in the north to grow very worthwhile fruit. Much has also been learned about fruit culture and this information is available at these stations, county agent offices, and Agriculture colleges.

The high cost of fruit over the counter is one good reason for growing our own fruit. Add to this the pleasure one gets from watching the trees, flowers, and fruit develop, the joy of eating tree-ripened, fresh fruit from your own trees, and the improved health that goes with more fruit in the diet, it is just plain good business sense to grow your own fruit.

Apples

When given proper care, apples can be successfully grown in Northern Minnesota. And when we say apples, we mean good apples. Our home-grown fall apples are usually superior to the ones shipped in. In planting apple trees, one should plant so as to have early, fall and winter varieties. It is a good plan to have as many varieties as possible in order to have a more steady production. In this section it is best to grow the trees in bush form, keeping the branches close to the ground. This helps prevent sun-scald, winter injury, and affords more protection from the wind. Fruit trees suffer more from wind than from cold, so a windbreak on the north, west, and south is very beneficial. Apple trees do not like low ground, and the soil should not be too rich. Too rapid growth is often a cause of winter injury. On the other hand, cultivation or watering in the spring is desirable to promote vigor, but in late summer a drier condition is preferred for ripening the wood.

We find that our customers like our transplanted grade of trees. Ordinarily it does not pay to buy large trees, especially those dug by machine, but we dig ours by hand and really take along plenty root. Another advantage is that we prune them correctly before shipping. This often means the difference between success and failure. Naturally it costs more to handle trees this way, but on a few trees the cost doesn't make much difference, and the results will be more satisfactory. Trees are shipped express collect.

Beacon—Ripens in August with a solid red color. Has fine quality. Nice transplanted 5-6 feet size. each \$2.00; 6-8 ft., well branched, each \$3.00.

Melba—One of the best Canadian varieties, a good producer of high quality fall apples. Has done very well here. 4-5 ft. standard grade, each \$1.50.

✓ **Minnesota 714**—Our fruit breeding men have produced this one especially for us in the north. It has excellent quality and ripens early, and is of the largest in size. We have only a few of the large transplanted size, 7-8 ft. at \$3.00 each.

Erickson—One of the first sent out from the Minnesota station and still one of the best fall apples in size, quality and productivity. Transplanted, 5-6 ft., each \$2.00.

Haralson—This introduction from the Minnesota station has done more to prove the possibility of growing apples in our territory than all the catalogs put together. It has proven itself to be a reliable bearer of high quality winter apples, bears heavily and starts early. 3-4 ft. Transplanted, each \$1.25; 4-6 ft., each, \$2.00.

✓ **Wealthy**—One of the most popular old varieties. A good fall apple for home use. Transplanted, 4-5 ft., each \$1.50.

✓ **Minjon**—This Minnesota fall apple is suggestive of Jonathon, hence its name. Good quality eating and cooking, small to medium in size with dark red color. Especially adapted to Northern Minnesota. 3-ft. size, each \$1.00.

✓ **Prairie Spy**—This vigorous and hardy tree may ripen its fruit a little late some years, but well worth trying because of its delicious flavor. 3-4 feet, each \$1.25. One-year whips, 3-4 ft., each \$1.

✓ **Mantet**—Originated at Morden, Manitoba. A very pleasant early apple for eating. 2-3 ft., each \$1.25.

Crab Apples

Dolgo—The very best for jelly, fine for pickles and makes rich, red sauce. Perfectly hardy and often bears the third year. 3-4 ft., each \$1.25. Transplanted, 5-6 ft., each \$2.25. Some of these had fruit last fall.

✓ **Florence**—Bears very heavily even on young trees. One of the hardiest known. 3-4 ft., each \$1.

Whitney—In a class by itself for eating fresh from the tree. Well known and very well liked. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Virginia—A tree that can be depended on to produce a lot of good standard crabs. Each 2-3 ft., 75 cents.

Large Plums

Kaga—Still holds top place with us for hardiness and yield of delicious plums. Excellent both for eating and canning. Two-year trees, each \$1.50.

Pipestone—This new one from our fruit breeding farm appears to be the best Minnesota variety for us. The tree grows fast and has the largest plum of any we can grow. Think of having plums nearly two inches across with a fine flavor and you can imagine the pleasure you can have in picking and eating them. They are also of the best for canning. Two-year transplanted trees, each \$1.75.

Elliot—The last to ripen, fine quality fruit on a hardy tree. Transplanted bearing-age trees, each \$3.00.

Cherry-Plum Hybrids

Compass—Reliability is its strong point, always bears a good crop of good fruit. 3-4 ft., each \$1.50.

Opata—Another very reliable tree, starts bearing the second year. Is usually loaded with purple skinned and green fleshed fruit early in the season. 3-4 ft., each \$1.50.

Sapa—This one has purple flesh all the way through, of good size and high quality. 2-3 ft., each \$1.25.

Oka—The largest of Hanson's hybrids, ripens early. Highly prized for eating, swell for jam. 3-4 ft., each \$1.50.

Currants

Red Lake—Has now become the nation's standard. Large berries on a strong bush, a very reliable bearer and should be more widely grown. Strong plants, each 75c, postpaid.

Gooseberries

Pixwell—The introduction of this variety by Prof. Yeager brought in a new era for gooseberry growing. Because the older kinds were so hard to pick they were not popular even though the fruit was good. The Pixwell bush loses the thorns on two-year wood, and the berries have very long stems, so picking is no longer a problem. The berries are about twice the size of Carrie and superior in quality. They have many uses, being good for jam, jelly, sauce, pie, and when ripe are pleasant for eating. They keep for a long time which is a considerable advantage for busy folks. It will pay to plant a few of these. Heavy grade two-year plants, each 75c, three for \$2.00. One-year plants, each 45c, 5 for \$1.75, postpaid.

Grapes

Beta—Entirely hardy; useful for jam, jelly and juice. Strong plants, each 75 cents.

Minnesota varieties, Red Amber, red; Moonbeam, white; Blue Jay, blue. Each \$1.00. Postpaid.

Rhubarb

These new varieties have greatly increased the popularity of rhubarb and justly so. It is high in vitamin C and appreciated especially early in the spring, but these new ones are good all summer. They are nice for shortcake, jelly, sauce and juice, and require less sugar than the old varieties.

Canada Red—Stalks are deep red all the way through, have a mild flavor. Each \$1.00, 3 for \$2.50. Postpaid.

Ruby—Has many slender and tender stems, all red, each 60c, 3 for \$1.50, postpaid.

McDonald—Has a bright red skin and green flesh. Vigorous grower. Each 60c, 3 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Asparagus

Mary Washington—25 for \$1.00.

New Paradise—10 for 60 cents, 30 for \$1.50, Ppd.

Raspberries

For home use or for market, there is profit in raspberries. They are also a fairly sure crop if properly cared for. Raspberries need plenty room. The rows should be at least five feet apart and six is better. If kept in hills, they should be four to six feet apart. It is important to keep the plants thinned out, not more than eight to a hill. If handled this way, the berries will be bigger and better and easier to pick.

The Latham is the best all-around Raspberry.

	10	25	100
Light grade	\$1.00	2.00	8.00
No. 1 grade	1.50	3.25	12.00
Bearing size	2.00	4.00	15.00

Postage Paid on Raspberry Plants.

Sunrise—Reported to be much earlier, hardier, and of better quality.

No. 1 plants, 10 for \$1.50, 25 for \$3.25, 100 for \$12

Strawberries

We send out only good live plants and guarantee they will reach you in good condition.

We Pay the Postage on Strawberry Plants

Gem Everbearing—Will bear enormous crops both in the spring and fall. Hardy and a good plant maker. \$4.00 per 100.

Brunes Marvel Everbearing—This new one certainly has the quality, not so much quantity as the Gem, but far superior in flavor. The plants are hardy and set plenty runners. \$4 per 100.

Minnesota 1118 June Bearing—We rate this one at the top of the June bearing varieties. The plants are vigorous and good plant makers, and the quality of the large dark red berries can't be beat. 25 for \$1.75, 100 for \$6.00. Not more than 100 to a customer.

Easypicker June Bearing—Under good conditions this one has been our heaviest yielder. The berries are not as big as some others, but the plants are just loaded with them. They have imperfect flowers so need another variety close by for pollinating. \$3.00 per 100.

Premier—Has been the standard in Minnesota the past few years. It is the first to ripen and continues over a long period. A very good strawberry. 100 for \$3.00.

Windbreak Trees

100

Box Elder , 12-18 inch	\$3.00
Green Ash , 12-18 inch	3.00
Green Ash , 18-24 inch	3.75
American Elm , 12-18 inch	3.00
American Elm , 18-24 inch	3.75
Chinese Elm , same as American	
Honeysuckle , 12-18 inch	12.00
Cottonwood , 3-4 ft., transplanted	7.00
Russian Olive , 12-18 in.	6.00
Wild Plum , 18-24 inch, transplanted	6.00
Willow, Golden , 2-4 ft.	8.00
Willow, Diamond	7.00

Shade and Ornamental Trees

"It's not a home until it is planted"

And the first thing to plant should be a tree. The kind of a tree to plant will be influenced by several factors; type of soil, space, height desired, rate of growth, and of course, the individual's preference. As for the size to plant, the larger the better if the tree has root in proportion to the top. This point is very important.

Green Ash—A good tree to use where space is limited. It grows tall, but does not have a wide top. Also has nice fall coloring. We have some very sturdy trees with a fine root system. 8-10 ft., \$2.00; 10-12 ft., \$3.00.

Birch, White—A nice tree at any time, but particularly effective in the winter when planted in combination with evergreens, golden willow, and red dogwood. Special grade, 8-10 ft., \$5.00.

Weeping Birch—When planted in good ground and kept watered well, will grow fast. Called the aristocrat of the lawn. 6-8 ft., \$4.50.

Hopa Crab—When covered with pink flowers in the spring, it makes one of the grandest sights. This tree also has many small crabs in the fall that are used for jelly. It is used quite often as a lawn tree, and fills this purpose well. 5-6 ft., each \$2.00.

Red Silver Crab—This tree differs from the Hopa and Flame in that it has dark red flowers, and in addition has a leaf that is dark on the upper side and silver colored on the underside. The effect of planting this tree with the white flowering kinds is very striking. 5-6 ft., each \$2.00. One-year whips, each \$1.00.

Manchurian Crab—A very fast growing tree, useful as a windbreak or screen. At blossoming time is all white with flowers, followed later on with numerous small berries. Heavy grade trees, 8 ft. high for \$2.00 each.

American Elm—The standard shade and boulevard tree. We have a good supply of these. Great care is used in digging, every tree sold will have a good root, and if planted and taken care of right, every tree is practically sure to grow. The prices here are average. We have some trees with better than average top, and some below grade, with prices accordingly. We invite you to come and choose your own, 5-6 ft., 75 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.25; 8-10 ft., \$2.00; 10-12 ft., \$3.00.

Hackberry—This is a native of Minnesota, but not well known. The leaves resemble the elm, the shape of the tree is somewhat like the ash, but wider. Not a fast grower, but hardy and clean. Should be used more. 10-12 ft., \$4.00.

Horse Chestnut—A medium sized tree, has white flowers in the spring and in the fall is a grand show with its colored leaves. These trees are grown by our good friend Edward Leding, from seed picked from his own trees. 4-5 ft., each \$1.50.

Mountain Ash—This tree requires plenty moisture, and will live longer if grown in bush form. It also likes some shade. Under good conditions is one of the most beautiful trees. 3-4 ft., each \$1.

May Day Tree—Grows to a height of about 12 feet, appreciated early in the spring when loaded with large panicles of white flowers. 2-3 ft., each \$1.00.

Hedges

The number one hedge for the north is **Coton-easter Acutifolia**. It is entirely hardy, fast growing, and generally thrifty. The dark green glossy leaves appear early in the spring, and in the fall turn red. Can be used as a natural or trimmed hedge. The height can be kept as low as 18 inches, or up to 6 feet. Two-year transplanted, per hundred, \$16.

For a tall hedge, **Honeysuckle** serves the purpose to better advantage than most shrubs because of its rapid growth and adaptability to severe conditions. For windbreak purposes it is ideal, as it grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. In May the bush is full of flowers, followed later on in the summer with red berries. 12-18 inch, 100 for \$12.

Shrubs

What a difference a few good shrubs make! They will transform a barren and uninviting yard to a place of beauty, will be a source of joy to the family, and attract favorable attention of the public.

While in the past flowering shrubs have been mostly used, more consideration should be given to the foliage, shape, ultimate size, fall coloring, and winter effects. Provision should also be made for a succession of bloom and a good year around appearance. Many places have only the Spirea or Bridalwreath planted. This is a very fine shrub and does perhaps merit first place, but suppose they freeze down in the winter, or a late frost nips them, there will be no flowers for the season. On the other hand, a good planting will consist of a collection of shrubs with a different interest throughout the whole year.

The prices quoted below are for a good No. one grade, with good roots and well balanced top. Figures after the names indicate ultimate height.

Barberry—Does best where it can have plenty moisture. Very good for a low shrub, grows up to three feet high, is dense and compact. The leaves turn to brilliant colors in the fall followed by an abundance of red berries that hang on all winter. The thorns on the branches are good as protection against dogs, making the bush useful for planting in front of evergreens, with which it harmonizes very well because of its low growth and good color. Heavy grade, \$1.00.

Caragana Pygmaea—3 ft. The best low shrub for dry locations. Very dense in leaf and stems, yellow flowers in May. 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Cranberry, Highbush—6-8 ft. A very desirable shrub. White flowers in the spring, many red berries in the fall that are good for jelly, and much enjoyed by the birds. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Cistena—Purple Leaf Cherry, 5-6 ft. The reddish purple leaves give color to the landscape for the whole summer. Shows up nicely with white buildings, and combines to good advantage with evergreens, tamarix, Russian olive, and shrubs with white flowers. 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

Cotoneaster Acutifolia—6 ft. The most useful shrub. Will fit in most any place. Its glossy dark green leaves are the first out in the spring, and last to go in the fall. The fall coloring is superb as the leaves turn. Good for dry places. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Cotoneaster Integrrima—5 ft. In early fall is loaded with red berries. A new and valuable addition to our shrubs. Heavy grade, \$1.25 each.

Red Twig Dogwood—6-8 ft. At the top of the list for winter. The right red bark makes a very pleasing contrast with evergreens, snow and white buildings. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Euonymous Atropurpurea—6-8 ft. A shrub with a name like this one must have something that warrants its use, and it surely has. Of the many kind of shrubs planted at the City Park at Ada, this one attracted more attention than the others last fall because of the red color of its leaves in September, and the abundance of pink berries that show after the leaves fall. 2-3 ft., each \$1.50.

Dwarf Euonymous—2 ft. Slow growing, but one of the best for planting where there is little room. Early in the fall it is full of pink berries resembling the bittersweet. 18-24 inch, \$1.00.

Flowering Currant—5-6 ft. While this shrub should not be used in the most prominent place because it is not so pretty in the summer, it should have some place in the landscape picture for the sake of the very early fragrant yellow flowers. Will grow under severe conditions. 2-3 ft., 85 cents.

Flowering Plum—5-7 ft. No shrub is more suited to herald the opening of the growing season than this one. When the wild plum is all white with its blossoms, the double flowering plum is covered with large double pink flowers. Makes an elegant showing with other plums and Snowgarland Spirea. 2-3 ft., each \$1.25.

Honeysuckle—8 ft. and up. For background, screen and windbreak, this fast-growing, hardy shrub can't be beat. The newer ones we have now have a good red flower. 18-24 inch, 75 cents; 2-3 ft., each \$1.00.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow—3 ft. Immense white flowers in July-August. Likes shade and moisture. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Hydrangea P. G.—Perhaps not as hardy as the other variety, but has done very well the past years with us. Large cone-shaped flowers open white and then turn pink. Season, September, 18-24 inch, \$1.00.

Persian Lilacs—6-8 ft. The flowers resemble the old variety, but are lighter in color. The leaves are only one-third the size, the branches thinner and many more of them. It branches and blooms close to the ground, but does **not** send up suckers. An excellent shrub for the north. 2-3 ft., each \$1.

Mock Orange, Virginal—A very valuable new shrub, the large semi-double flowers just simply cover the 5-foot bush late in June when few shrubs are blooming. A strong point in its favor is its orange blossom fragrance. 2-3 ft., each \$1.25.

Minnesota Snowflake Mock Orange—An improvement over Virginal. Originated near Minneapolis. 18-24 inch, each \$1.50.

Potentilla Fruticosa—2 ft. Perhaps this long name was given it because it has such a long blooming season. The numerous small single yellow flowers appear late in the spring and keep on all summer. Very hardy and drought resistant. 12-18 inch, 50 cents.

Silverberry—6 ft. This has a very striking shiny silver colored leaf. Particularly pleasing when used together with other shrubs with good foliage, such as cotoneaster, purple leaved cistena, tamarix, and yellow spirea. Its only objection is the habit of suckering. Strong plants, each 75 cents.

Spirea Van Houetti—Commonly called Bridal-wreath. Justly deserves its high favor. Its graceful arching branches are covered with masses of white flowers in May. It also has a nice purplish color to the leaves in late fall. 2-3 ft., each 60 cents.

Ash Leaved Spirea—5-6 ft. A vigorous fast-growing variety having long spikes of white flowers in midsummer. Good for shade or dry places. Suckers freely. Good plants, \$1.00.

Golden Leaved Spirea—6-8 ft. A large full branched husky shrub with large yellow leaves. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Snowgarland Spirea—5 ft. Resembles somewhat the Van Houetti, but blossoms a week earlier. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Dwarf Spirca—Red or pink flowers in July on a two-foot bush. Good spring and fall coloring. Each 60 cents.

Tamarix—6-8 ft. The foliage of this shrub is something like that of asparagus, or red cedar. The color is blue green and the flower spikes which come out in the summer are pink. The foliage is good for mixing with flower bouquets. Should be cut back severely every spring. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Dwarf Blue Leaf Arctic Willow—2-3 ft. The leaves on this low growing bush are very numerous and have a blue tinge. An excellent shrub where space is limited, it takes well to clipping. 18-24 inch, 75 cents.

French Lilacs

Everyone admires lilac flowers, but no one likes the suckering habit of the old kind. These new French Lilacs do not send out those pesky suckers, the plants bloom longer, and the flowers are larger. The flowers last twice as long as the common ones do. The plants we have on hand are ready to bloom, have an excellent root system and should be sure to grow. Plant lilacs deep, at least three inches deeper than grown in the nursery. We dig French Lilacs with ball of dirt.

Charles Joly—Double dark red, one of the most popular. Heavy grade 3-4 ft. size, each \$3.00.

Congo—When at its best this Lilac is sensational with its immense single wine red flowers. 3-ft. size, each \$2.50.

Katherine Havemeyer—Has a very double rich mauve-pink blossom. Dependable. 18-24 inch, each \$2.00.

Leon Gambetta—One of the best, if not the best double pink, 18-24 inch, each \$2.00.

Double Red—One of the good double reds of which we lost the name. 4 to 5 ft., each \$3.00.

Villosa—A different type of lilac, taller and faster growing, has light pink blossoms considerably later than the others. Does not sucker at all. 3-ft. size, each \$1.00.

Peonies

No other flowers will give as much delight and satisfaction for as little care as do peonies. They will, of course, do better with better care. They like cultivation, and if possible should be planted not too close to trees. Depth of planting is important. If planted deeper than two inches they may not bloom, if too shallow they will dry out. Water thoroughly when planting. After the dirt has settled, lay a board across the hole, then allow two inches between top of root and board. Price of **first grade** roots, white, red, or pink, \$1 each; one of each color for \$2.50, postpaid.

Perennials

Every year the demand grows for hardy perennials. Among them there is a wide range of beautiful forms and colors, and by careful selection continuous bloom can be had throughout the season. Prices are prepaid.

Aconite, Bi-color—Grows to a height of about five feet, has very many blue and white flowers resembling a monk's hood which is its common name. Small plants, each 25 cents, 3 for 60c.

Aconite, Purple—Sometimes reaches a height of six feet and has a long blooming season in July. Good as a background for white phlox. Small plants, each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Aster, Dwarf Blue—Very nice for fall flowers; not affected by ordinary frosts. Each 35 cents, 3 for 85 cents.

Bleeding Heart—A splendid plant for shady places. No. 1 plant, each 75 cents.

Chrysanthemum, Dean Kay—Very hardy and dependable double pink, height about 18 inches. Each 35 cents, 3 for 90c.

Chrysanthemum, Clara Curtis—Single pink flowers are borne profusely on a real hardy plant usually in the latter part of August. 35 cents each, 3 for 90c.

Minnesota Chrysanthemums—White, yellow and red. Each 60 cents, 3 for \$1.50.

Crimson Star Columbine—Truly a gem among flowers. Has an abundance of large red and white flowers on a two-foot plant in July. Each 35 cents, 3 for 85 cents.

Coral Lily—Very pretty bright red lily, 18-24 inches high. June season. Each 20 cents, 3 for 50c.

Elegans Lily—This reliable red lily gives a lot of color to the flower garden in June. Height, 18 inches. Large bulbs each 20 cents, 3 for 50c.

Maxwill Lily—One of the newest and best liked of the tall kinds, grows to a height of 6 to 7 feet, has bright orange red flowers in late July.

Regal Lily—Not too hardy, but worth growing with covering. Each 30 cents.

Delphinium — A very satisfactory perennial, blooms for a long time in June, and if cut down before the flowers form seed, will come up and bloom for a long time in the fall. Not bothered by fall frosts.

Dark Blue Double, each 35 cents.

Mixed colors, each 25 cents.

New Zealand Delphinium—Height 18 inches, blossoms for a long time in midsummer. Each 30 cents, 3 for 75c.

Lythrum, Morden Pink—Here we have what we think should be the top-ranking perennial. Growing to a height of about 3 feet, it is covered most of the summer with pink flowers. Makes an outstanding specimen plant when grown together with other lower growing flowers such as white phlox and New Zealand delphinium. Hardy and vigorous. Each 45 cents.

Iris—Assorted colors in newer varieties, each 30 cents, five for \$1.00.

Painted Daisy—From a large number of seedlings we have selected some outstanding doubles in white, red and pink. These we propagate by dividing, so the plants we send out will be the same as the parent plant. Each 50 cents, 3 for \$1.20.

Phlox—Good varieties in red, white, lavender or pink. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Phlox, Dwarf Subulata—A very bright colored spring blooming plant about six inches high, at its best in late May. Fine for cemetery planting. Pink or white, each 25 cents, 5 for \$1.00.

Day Lilies—Are classed as one of the surest and most reliable perennial. Also called the lemon lily. Flowers are shaped like the wild lily, but are yellow. Dr. Regel, June blooming and Mrs. W. H. Wyman in August and September. Each 35 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Sass Golden Glow—Very double yellow flowers on a six-foot plant. Blooms in August and September. Good for background. Each 30 cents, 4 for \$1.00.

Mertensia—A very charming plant, blue bell-shaped flowers in May. About 18 inches high. Blooms with the tulips, and like them, the tops fade after they are through blooming.

Cannas—The best plant to use for round beds. The large bronze leaves give a bit of color throughout the summer. A round bed 7 feet in diameter requires 19 roots, 1 for the center, 6 for first row, and 12 for the outside row. Dormant roots, each 15 cents.

Ferns—Just the thing for shady places, grow 2-3 feet high and stay attractive all summer. Each 35 cents, 4 for \$1.00.

Evergreens

No planting is complete without some evergreens. Here where the winters are long we need what evergreens alone can best give us, twelve months of complete beauty and service.

Arbor Vitae—Pyramidal, as it grows it holds its pyramidal shape and keeps a good green color all winter. Should be watered good in late fall to help prevent sunburn in early spring. Does best on the east and north side of a house. Price each, 3-3½ feet, \$6.00.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian—Grows naturally in a round shape, but is easily trimmed. It is our favorite for foundation planting, very suitable for planting one on each side of the steps. Real hardy. 24-30 inch, each \$5.00; 9 to 12 inch, 75 cents.

Dundee Juniper—Pyramidal shape, good green color in the summer turning to a nice purplish color in the winter. 3-3½ ft. each \$7.00.

Pathfinder Juniper—Another pyramidal form with a bluish color, even in the winter time. Requires more trimming than the Dundee. 2½-3 ft., each \$6.00.

Mugho Pine—The best of the dwarfs. Can be trimmed to any shape. Should always be pruned just after it has made most of its growth in June. Otherwise it will get too open and coarse. All the junipers that are used for foundation planting need regular pruning at least once a year in order to maintain their compactness and prevent their growing too tall. This is easily done with a sharp scissor. Price of Mugho Pine, balled and burlapped, 18-24 inch, \$4.50, 24-30 inch, \$5.00. Bare root, 12-18 inch, \$3.00.

Scotch Pine—Grows fast, as much as two feet a year. Excellent for background where there is plenty room. 18-24 inch, balled and burlapped, each \$2.50, 24-30 inch, \$3.50.

Colorado Spruce—Does not come true to color from seed, some are dark green, some a little blue, and about 20% are blue. Hence the higher price of the blue ones. We have one of the largest stocks in the state and invite you to look them over and choose your own. Price of Colorado Blue, 24-30 inch, each \$6, 30-36 inch, \$8, 3-4 ft., \$10.00. Medium Blue, 18-24 inch, \$4, 24-30 inch, \$5.00, 30-36 inch, \$6.00, 3-4 ft., each \$7.50.

White Spruce—Fast-growing native evergreen, 2-3 ft., each \$3.00, 3-4 ft., each \$5.00.

We also have quite a variety of different kinds at different prices. Please write for prices for anything you want in the line of trees that is not listed here.

Planting Instructions

The roots of trees are something like fish, they don't like too much exposure to air, sun and wind. So when planting be sure to plant deep enough, not too deep, but the top root should be at least two inches below the level of the ground. Then leave a saucer-shaped depression around the tree large enough to hold water.

It is highly important to have the soil packed thoroughly around the roots so they can make immediate contact with the soil. This can best be done by heavy watering. If this is not convenient, the soil should be packed thoroughly with the heel of the foot, the harder the better.

If watering is necessary during the summer, put on plenty or else not any. Once a week is often enough if the ground gets a good soaking. It is best not to water in late summer, late growth is more subject to winter injury. In case of a very dry fall it is advisable to really soak the tree roots before freeze-up.

In many cases it is practical to use a heavy mulch for preserving moisture and holding down the weeds. If this is done the lower part of the shrub or tree should be mounded up with dirt in the fall for protection against mice. Small fruit trees can be wrapped with burlap as a guard against winter damage by rabbits. A wire screen or mound of dirt should be placed around fruit trees for keeping the mice away.

Order Early!

You are then assured of getting the stock you want and it helps us in lining up our work. Orders amounting to \$10.00 and over and mailed before March 15 will be entitled to one of these free premiums:

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This book fills a long-felt need of a practical book on horticulture for us in the north. Part one tells how plants grow, how they are propagated; pest control, pruning, care and maintenance. Part two deals with ornamental horticulture; gives suggestions for landscaping, tells how to prune and plant shrubs; gives a list of hardy trees and shrubs. Part three gives the fundamentals of fruit growing with a complete spray program, and the book ends with several chapters on the growing of vegetables.

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PLANT A TREE

Plant a tree and there may spring
Refuge where the birds may sing;
Beauty for the seeing eye,
Comfort for the passerby;
Strength for shelter from the storm,
Coolness when the days are warm;
Years and years of joy maybe—
If today you plant a tree.
Plant a tree and there may grow
Friendliness that all may know;
Courage that will hearts inspire
To life thoughts and motives higher;
Kindliness and hope and cheer
Growing stronger every year—
And these things may come maybe
If today you plant a tree.

—Lucile Ruchle